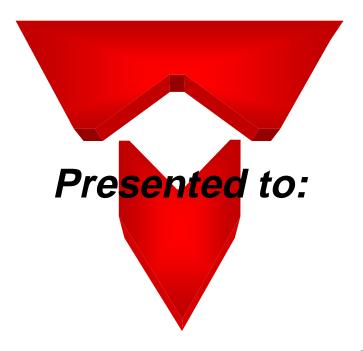
LONG RANGE ACCURACY 0.50 CAL AMMUNITION



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THREATS AND TRENDS

> Threats

- Conventional Military Confrontations
 (2 Medium Regional Conflicts MRC)
- Asymetrical threats
 - Drugs
 - Terrorism
 - Biochemical / Chemical Weapons
 - Global Environmental Degradation

> Trends

- Peace Keeping Missions
- Humanitarian Missions



There is a NEED

for Specialty Ammunition

for the above threats and trends

such as LONG RANGE HIGH ACCURACY AMMUNITION



OBJECTIVES BASED ON USERS FEEDBACK

Objectives

- Heavy caliber projectiles (min. wind drift, and drop in velocity)
- Acceptable recoil (20-25 Joules with muzzle breaks)
- Low muzzle flash
- Accuracy of 1 minute of angle (MOA) at 1000m (1093 yards) and beyond
- Capability of high rate production (industrial scale)
- Operational cartridges to defeat strategic targets
- Training rounds with training capability and impact signature



OBJECTIVES BASED ON USERS FEEDBACK

> Strategy

- To develop, industrialize 0.50 cal Match ammunition
 - Target-practice / spotter (TP-S)
 - Armour-piercing incendiary (API)



POTENTIAL TARGETS

- > Examples of targets to be defeated (see Fig. 1)
 - Windows of armoured vehicles
 - Infra-red detectors
 - Sniper weapon systems with optical sights
 - Radar antenna to detect aircraft
 - Destruction of claymore mines
 - Bunkers
 - Ship, boats, aircraft used for drugs/terrorism
 - Etc.









Figure 1 - Potential Strategic Targets



> Approach

- Optimization of:
 - projectile geometry
 - cartridge case geometry
 - assembled components



- > First Design of Experiment (DOE)
 - Design of experiment on 5 projectile characteristics
 - Length of the parallel section
 - Length of boat tail
 - Ogive geometry and length
 - Nose diameter
 - Intersection ogival # parallel section

Conclusion:

2 projectile geometries were retained for the last DOE



- Second DOE (factors affecting accuracy)
 - Positioning of cartridges into gun chamber (sniper rifles on the market)
 - Tolerances between bullet jacket and projectile core
 - Concentricity
 - projectile body / pointed nose
 - projectile / cartridge case
 - Variation of propellant charges
 - Variation of priming charges
 - Cartridge case profile and geometry

Conclusion: 2 factors were retained for the final DOE:

- cartridge case and variation of propellant charge



> Third DOE

- Weapon platforms (2)
- Projectile designs (2)
- Propellant charges variations (0 grain, 4 grains)
- Cartridge cases (standard 1995 and improved version)

> Propellant

 Six propellants were tested: Spherical powder with low muzzle flash is preferred.

> Primers

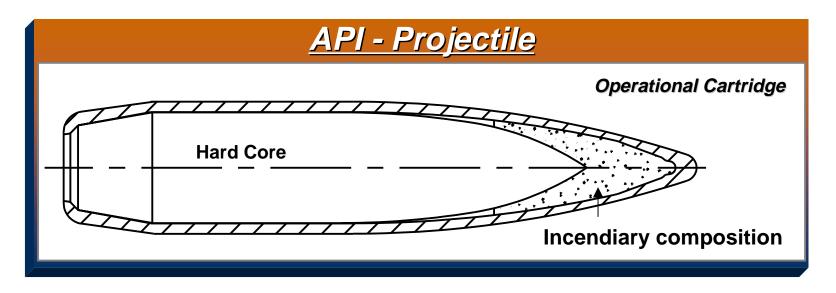
Standard SNC primers



> Projectile Core Design

- Penetration
 - Impact angle 0°
 - Material: 2 hardened steels
 - Nose geometry: 30°, 60°, ogival shape
 - Armour plate: (22mm 7/8 in.)
- Spotter: (Ignition on target, not behind)





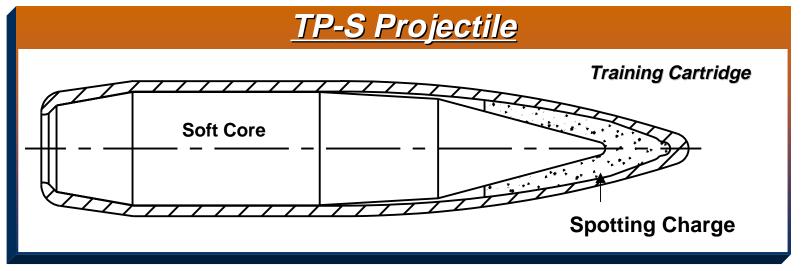


Figure 2 - API and TP-S Projectiles Configuration



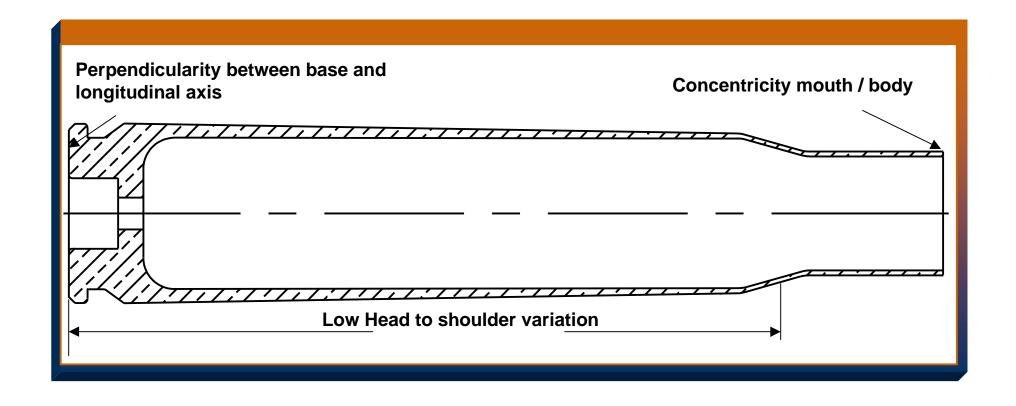


Figure 3 - Improved Cartridge Case for 0.50 cal Match Ammunition



> Dispersion

- Mean radius 19cm (7.5 in.) at 1,000m (1093 yards) or 0.65MOA (see figure 4)
 - 5 shots per target x 20 targets

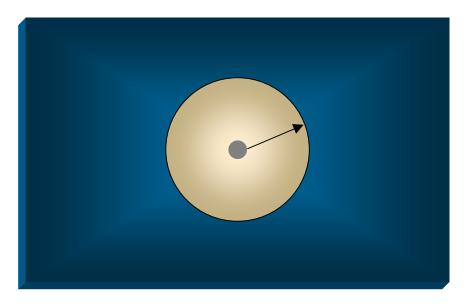
Matching Trajectory

- Training Practice / Spotter (TP-S) and Armour-Piercing Incendiary (API) cartridges match perfectly.
- > Recoil Energy (with muzzle brakes) < 25 Joules

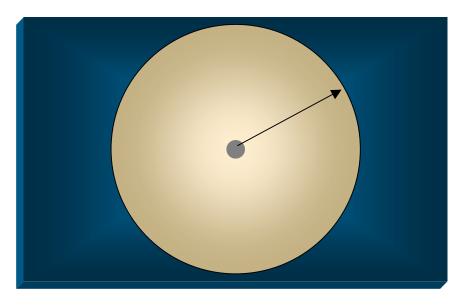


Mean radius (0,65 MOA) Short sniper barrels (29in)

Mean radius (1,13 MOA) Long M2 barrels



0.50cal Match Cartridge



0.50 cal M33 Ball Cartridge

Figure 4 - Relative Accuracy at 1,000m (1093 yards) between 0.50 cal Match and M33 ball cartridges



Marking Effect (see figure 5)

- TP-S projectiles produce a visible flash upon impacting the target
 - Target: plywood 19mm (3/4in.) thick placed in front of a mild steel plate 0.64cm (1/4 in.) thick no air space.
- > Incendiary Effects (see figures 6 and 7)
 - Ignition upon impacting a 2mm (0.08 in.) thick)
 aluminium plate at 150m (163 yards). The flame is visible at a distance less than (60cm 24in.) behind the plate.



- > Penetration (see figure 8)
 - 100% penetration of an armour plate 22mm (1/8 in.) thick, at 100m (328ft); 0° obliquity. (NATO standard, for reference only).





Figure 5 - Spotting effect at 1000m on a 4 x 4ft² panel)





Pyrotechnic composition

Pyrotechnic composition with HE



Figure 6 - Incendiary effects







Figure 7 - Incendiary effects



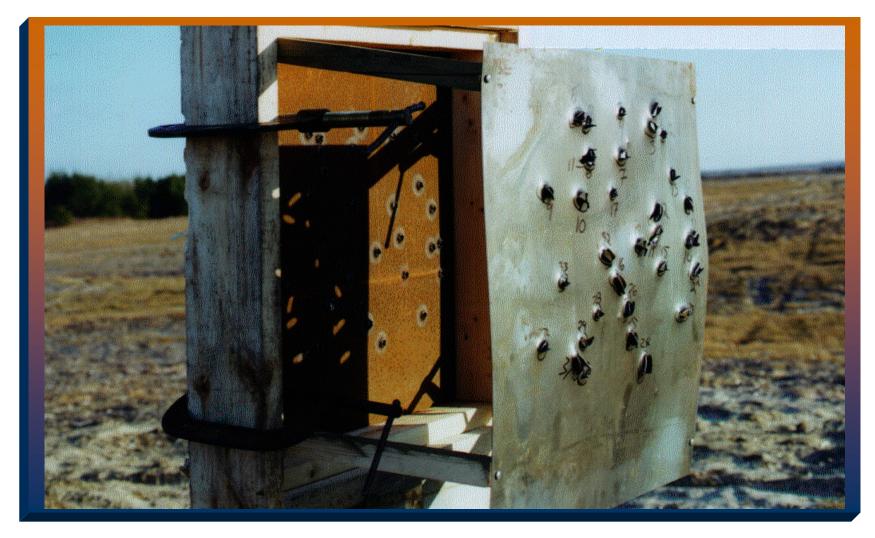


Figure 8 - Penetration test at 100m (against NATO Target - reference only)



> Ballistic Characteristics

- In conformance with the NATO manual (MOPI-D/14) for:
 - Pressure
 - Velocity
 - Action time
 - Waterproofness
 - Functioning, etc...

> Trace:

None



> Safety

 Sensitivity of the incendiary/spotter charges during transportation and/or rough handling, are evaluated as follows:

- Test 1:

 A load of 1.5kg (3.3lb) is dropped from a height of 1.5 meter (4.5ft) on the tip of the projectile.

- Test 2:

• API projectiles are fired against a thin aluminium plate 1.27cm (0.5in) thick placed at 20m (72ft) from the muzzle of the gun.



CONCLUSION

- > SNC IT has developed unique 0.50 caliber high accuracy cartridges.
- These cartridges can be produced on an industrial scale.
- > API and TP-S cartridges can now be made available.



OTHER PRODUCTS IN THE ENGINEERING AND MANUFACTURING PHASE

- > 0.50caliber limited range training ammunition (LRTA)
- > 5.56mm Improved penetration (IP)
- 5.56mm "green" ammo, including non toxic primers and projectiles for training and operational uses
- > 5.56mm controlled penetration ammunition (CPA)
- > 5.56mm limited range training ammunition (LRTA)

